



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1863.

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The election passed off quietly throughout the county. The vote officially given in another column. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Republican leaders—notwithstanding the fact that they used money more freely than during any other campaign since "Tapeworm Railroad" days—notwithstanding the polling of a considerable "temporary resident" vote for Curtin, and the exclusion of a number of Democratic votes for no other reason than the poverty of the persons offering the ballots—the whole Democratic ticket is elected by majority ranging from 128 to 241. That the opposition counted with confidence upon carrying a part or the whole of their ticket, may be inferred from the mortification they manifest over the result. They evidently had "the thing cut and dried." With four or five of the most popular Republicans in the county on their ticket, and the wires well laid, they hoped to "steal a march" on the Democracy. But all a little purpose. The friends of "the good old cause" gallantly resisted this "heavy dash," and the result is, another Democratic victory!

Now that the election is over, we shall again be able to fill our columns with a more general variety of reading matter. Nothing shall be spared to make the Compiler welcome at every fireside and in every place of business in the county.

Our contract with Campaign Subscribers is filled with this issue. They should all continue, and we hope they will. Such of them as intend doing so, must inform us accordingly during the present week.

Influence of Newspapers.—Daniel Webster once said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the paper he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and in general intelligence."

More Prosecution.—We learn that Dr. John H. B. McClellan was removed from the position he held at the Chestnut Hill Hospital, the duties of which he discharged for some time past with great ability and entire satisfaction. This act was the work of Curtin's friends in Philadelphia. The cause of it was simply because he is the brother of George B. McClellan. They went in company to the hospital, and the soldiers manifested the most intense enthusiasm and delight at once more seeing their old and much loved commander. No public man has ever met with such vile persecution as General McClellan has received from Curtin and his followers, and now they have increased the measure of their infamy by extending their persecution to his brother.

The Tribune started an electioneering campaign to the effect that Hon. Geo. M. Dallas had left the Democratic party and would vote for Curtin. The Age is authorized to give the statement an emphatic contradiction. Mr. Dallas preserves the same sincere attachment to the Democratic party which he has cherished throughout his honorable and honored career; he believes that in its restoration to power lies the only hope of safety to our free institutions, and voted on Tuesday for Judge Woodward.

As we predicted. Before the election, the Republicans, hoping to humbug Democrats into voting for their candidates, dropped the terms "copperheads" and "traitors." But now, the contest being over, they are as venomous as ever in speaking of Democrats. Let this fact be remembered a year hence.

Important Decision.—The New York Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State, has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law making "greenbacks" legal tender. Six of the eight Judges concurred in the decision. It is understood that the case decided is to go to the U. S. Supreme Court for final decision.

In a recent address, delivered by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who was sent from Chicago to minister to the wants of the people of Lawrence, he said:—

"That the best citizens of Lawrence, including business men, ministers and authors by the recent calamity, gave it as their opinion that no such dreadful deed of vengeance would have been done but for the hostile and unwarranted predatory raids made upon the border counties of Missouri by men who are professedly representing the feelings of the citizens of Lawrence, but who are in reality animated solely by desire to steal, plunder and spoil."

The conscription. That the conscription, as a means of raising an army, has been a dead failure, is now universally admitted, but it must not be supposed that it is without its use. An exchange says:

"The number of provost marshals, assistant provost marshals, clerks, help, enrolling officers, etc., engaged in carrying out the conscription act, is set down at numbering altogether, we see, about 75,000. The number of conscripts secured is estimated at 50,000. The waste it would be to draft that army, already under pay, of 75,000 office-holders, and let the conscripts go. They will have their joke."

We have been presented with copies of Prof. Jacob's and T. Patterson's Maps of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, but have not yet had the time to give either of them a close examination.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The New York World of Thursday says: In spite of the confident predictions of the Republican newspapers that Pennsylvania has elected Curtin by 20,000 majority, we prefer to await the official returns before conceding even so much as a barren victory. In any fair contest Pennsylvania is out-and-out Democratic. But federal contractors have gorged her manufacturers and merchants, and the money made by millions has been spent by thousands to uphold the source of so much profit. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh show the effect of these liberal expenditures. There Curtin's majority exceeds by thousands even the official estimate of the Republican State Committee, though of course that estimate was understated in each of those counties, to conceal the extent of the colonization and other frauds which had been planned. But besides federal plunder, contractors, colonizing, and frauds, and 9,000 men sent from Washington to vote, another difficulty had to be contended against. Republican soldiers to the number of 12,000 were sent home on furlough, and voted in their various precincts. Of course we do not oppose Republican soldiers voting, nor their being furloughed and sent home to vote, if military necessities permit. But it is a gross and partisan abuse of power for the administration to have denied, as they did in every possible instance, a similar privilege and right to Democratic soldiers. There were enough such in the Army of the Potomac to be spared, if any could be spared, to have wiped out the 12,000 vote and replaced it by an equal Democratic majority. Of course no one expected any such act of fairness from this administration. Its inspirations are all from party oracles, and are uttered for party purposes. Needing the whole country's support, and in duty bound to pursue such a course in our great national trouble as to insure that support, the administration has wantonly alienated a loyal half part of its people. No one presumed that a secret who couples rebels and loyal northern Democrats in one breath would stick at depriving the latter who are in our armies of the privilege of a vote.

Pennsylvania's devotion to General McClellan was used against Judge Woodward with unscrupulous zeal. The Republican newspapers throughout the State copied the lies which were coined in Forney's Press, and represented General McClellan everywhere as favoring the election of Governor Curtin. That pitiful wretch Forney, who does not hesitate to show himself in the light of day, although he once wrote to George Janineau drunk and extort from him while in that condition admissions of a criminal connection with his friend Forney's wife—this poor scoundrel, now high in office and the confidential friend of the highest officers of the government, did not hesitate to besmear General McClellan with professions of personal regard, so as thereby to cheat his political opponents out of votes. To this suggestion of falsehood he added the suppression of truth.—General McClellan's letter to Mr. Biddle, correcting these misrepresentations, and stating his real political opinions, and his belief that Judge Woodward was in substantial accordance with them, the Press and the other Republican papers throughout the State refused to print either as news or as an advertisement. And on the morning of election day they one and all placed at the head of their columns staring black capitals, "General McClellan indorses Governor Curtin," following which caption came a letter written by the General to the Governor from Sharpsburg more than a year ago.

No more striking fact could indicate the weight of General McClellan's judgment and the extent of his popularity with the people of this State, but the result may prove that their reckless lies concerning him were but too influential.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S POSITION. The following excellent letter from Major-General McClellan, elicited by an unblushing attempt of the Philadelphia Press to misappropriate the General's weight of character to strengthen Curtin, the greenback candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will, in its own manly, modest manner, set all doubts at rest as to where he stands, and where he may be found:

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12, 1863.
Hon. Charles J. Biddle: Dear Sir—My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of a Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted or spoke it would be in favor of Governor Curtin, and I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State.

It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, but it is obvious that cannot longer maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press, and I desire to state clearly and distinctly, that having some days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views are, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.

I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is urged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations.

And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the Constitution, and the preservation of the laws of the country. Believing our opinions are in perfect agreement upon these points, I would were it in my power, give Judge Woodward my voice and vote.

I am, very respectfully yours,
Geo. B. McClellan.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Philadelphia Press, as was expected, abused General McClellan, on Wednesday morning, with great vigor, and, among other things, said that he came to Washington "a military adventurer." In reply to this, we beg to call the attention of our countrymen to the language of Mr. Lincoln himself, in his message to Congress. After referring to the resignation of General Scott, Mr. Lincoln goes on to say:

"It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position; and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive."

THE COMING CAT SEASON.

Though a grim fratricidal war unparalleled in history, seemingly unceasing for an indefinite period; entailing upon us an exhausted country; such a degree of uncertainty and gloom as threatens the very existence of our national republic; bringing to our ears and vision deep lamentations and indescribable woes; presenting the sad picture of desolated homes; waiving to every quarter of the country cries of anguish from each ensanguined battlefield; piteous appeals from thousands of widows, and tens of thousands of orphans made destitute; and fastening upon our distracted country an inextinguishable catalogue of dire calamities besides those we have enumerated; yet in the midst of all these the calmness, indifference, and revelry of the thousands not directly and most painfully affected thereby, is most inexplicable and inexcusable. Luxuriousness, extravagance, gaiety, frivolous hilarity and gaudy ostentatious reign supreme; the misfortunes and calamities of millions have served to enrich the coffers of the chosen few, who, practicing an indecent and heartless mode of living, not being willing to let their nation's woes serve as a check upon their unrestricted extravagance; they fail to evince those traces of delicacy and sensibility that should serve to make them observe our national misfortune. Like the gay butterfly, they sport while they can in the sunshine of warmth and ephemeral prosperity; they laugh and indulge every sensual and imaginary want, regardless of their nation's calamity and their own self respect. One continued carnival reigns triumphant.

This picture is not over-colored if applied to our city. Because of its geographical position, Washington City has not been behind any other for its daily evidences of the horrors and calamities of the existing unholy and ruinous conflict. If the whole city was shrouded in mourning, it would be nothing more than a fitting tribute to the desolation, misery and horror daily served up to our vision, as the consequences of the war. Instead, however, of any evidences of this character, the indications are that the coming season, heretofore one of gaiety and fashion, will manifest more than the usual degree of spirit and hilarity.

Already preparations in advance are being consummated, so as to be prepared for an early inauguration of the courtly reign, upon a basis and to an extent far exceeding any in the past. A striking feature in connection with this preparation for revelry and gaiety, is the fact that those who are most responsible for the ills that have befallen us, consequent upon the horrible condition of things, are the parties who seem least influenced by our nation's woe, and are most prone to an undue indulgence in that mode of living so incompatible with the terrible condition of our country.—Washington Constitutional Union.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following are the returns, as far as received, from the different counties in this State, up to the time of going to press:

	1862.	1863.
STEWART.		
Adams,	411	228
Allegheny,	4428	7072
Armstrong,	226	000
Beaver,	534	000
Bellford,	641	000
Berks,	5914	6332
Blair,	591	000
Bradford,	4063	3500
Bucks,	709	871
Butler,	155	000
Cambria,	1199	0000
Cameron,	60	00
Centre,	700	577
Chester,	831	000
Clarion,	2334	2554
Clelland,	959	000
Crawford,	852	000
Columbia,	387	000
Crawford,	1570	0000
Cumberland,	1417	2000
Dauphin,	874	1213
Delaware,	1311	973
Elk,	311	000
Fayette,	930	1542
Franklin,	1742	000
Fulton,	283	17
Forrest,	23	261
Greene,	1920	0000
Huntington,	643	000
Indiana,	1800	0000
Jefferson,	71	00
Juniata,	454	000
Lancaster,	4039	5691
Lawrence,	1408	0000
Lebanon,	832	1090
Lehigh,	1944	1830
Luzerne,	2571	0000
Lycoming,	931	000
McKean,	102	000
Moreau,	372	000
Mifflin,	98	00
Monroe,	1602	1300
Montgomery,	1637	1258
Montour,	474	000
Northampton,	2491	2893
Northumberland,	983	000
Perry,	42	000
Philadelphia,	2801	7081
Pike,	632	000
Potter,	777	0000
Schuylkill,	1594	2041
Snyder,	329	000
Somerset,	1060	0000
Susquehanna,	1196	1700
Tioga,	1986	0000
Union,	425	000
Venango,	71	00
Warren,	655	000
Washington,	429	000
Wayne,	941	900
Westmoreland,	1367	0000
Wyoming,	191	40
York,	3086	2559
	40068	36892
	36892	00000
	3776	00000

The Age of Saturday says that Curtin is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The Legislature is very close, but probably Abolition in both Houses. Well, if they have all the power, they must also shoulder all the responsibility.

Speaking of the election of Curtin, the Patriot of Union well says "it is a dark day in the history of our national trials."

Ohio has gone for Brough, the Administration candidate for Governor, by probably 60,000.

MR. BLAIR AND THE RADICALS.

Postmaster General Blair has recently made a speech which, shows that he has awakened to the fact that the radicals, who now so entirely control his party, are really laboring in concert with the secessionists of the South for the destruction of American liberty and the permanent dissolution of the Union. The telegraph gives the following synopsis of his remarks:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.
SPEECH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR.
Postmaster General Blair made a speech on Saturday, in an adjoining county of Maryland, that is attracting much attention today. He denounces, in the most forcible revolutionary scheme of the abolitionists to obliterate the States of the South, and declared that it was now the manifest duty of the President to steer his course through the strong conflicting tides of two revolutionary movements—that of the nullifiers to destroy the Union and set up the Southern Confederacy, and that of the ultra-abolitionists, which had set up in defiance the South on the pretext of making secure the emancipation of slaves. It is not improbable, he said, that the latter, though aiming at a different result, will be found co-operating in the end with the conspirators of the South and their foreign allies.—They, he added, parting with the South to partnership and equality with them under the Constitution.

Here and Abroad.—It is sometimes interesting to note how closely even contemporary history repeats itself. The Washington Chronicle says:

"The friends of Curtin and the Union who have left this city and vicinity during the past week or two, for the purpose of voting the Union ticket, number over nine thousand, exclusive of soldiers."

And an exchange mentions that—

"The Prussian Government has demanded that all public functionaries should actively support its candidates in the coming elections."

Alarmed.—Many of the Republicans appear to be already alarmed by the selection of Curtin, although they voted for him.—They doubtless are conscious that it was a mistake, and fear that instead of resulting in good, it must result in increased evil to the country. They are aware of the base and dishonest means used to accomplish it, and feel that a victory thus acquired can bring no blessings to the people. No wonder they are alarmed, but their fear comes too late, and posterity will hold them responsible for what they have done.—Jeffersonian.

Defeat has no terrors for the Democracy. They are conscious that the welfare of their country was identified with their cause, and although defeated, they will not falter in fidelity to the great principles of constitutional liberty and Union, but continue to be guided by, and labor and contend for them in the future, as in the past. Their mission is to save the country, and with God's blessing they will do it.—Jeffersonian.

The way in which the funds and energies of the Government have lately been employed is indicated by the following advertisement in the editorial columns of the Washington Chronicle:

"Lieutenant Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, is a holder of one hundred tickets, which he intends to present gratuitously to the mechanics employed in his Department who desire to go home to Pennsylvania to vote."

Coercing Soldiers.—The soldiers in the army some time ago proposed to subscribe for a testimonial to McClellan. The commanding officer of one of the regiments—a favorite one—writes that "we had raised \$78 for the McClellan testimonial when orders came from Government to put a stop to it; and we refunded the money to the soldiers."

We allude to the matter only to show that the soldiers were forbidden by the Government to contribute to a voluntary testimonial of respect and gratitude to their old Commander.

Democratic Victory.—Gen. Theodore Runyon, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Newark, N. J., was elected to that office on Tuesday, by a majority of about one thousand.

A Conservative Union ticket is already in the field in Baltimore city, and such will generally be nominated in the several counties of Maryland. Frederick was to nominate on Saturday last.

Major General Heintzelman has been relieved from the command of the Department of Washington, and is superseded by General Augur.

Mr. Mahoney, formerly confined in Fort Warren, has been elected sheriff of DuPage county, Iowa.

On Tuesday last, Henry Unger, a constable in Waynesboro', Pa., was shot and killed by a soldier named Fiora.

Gold is going up—a result of the recent elections.

Excitement Caused by a Mad Dog.—Four persons bitten.—On Tuesday great excitement was created in Charlestown, Mass., by the appearance of a large Newfoundland dog, which he had been on the streets, having escaped from his kennel, where he had been chained for several weeks. The Boston Traveller says:

His very wild condition attracted the attention of a number of persons. The dog ran up to one of them, who was standing upon the street, biting him several times in the legs, at the same time tearing his pants to shreds. This man immediately proceeded to the station house and gave information, when several officers, armed with clubs and pistols, started off for Front street. In the meantime the dog went through the Fitchburg freight depot, and up the track a short distance, when he came upon the street again. Here he jumped upon another man, and completely tore his overcoat to shreds. He was then rendered powerless. The mad dog, however, escaped by being bitten. The dog continued on and attacked a third man, biting him upon the legs, so as to cause serious wounds. The man also lost a good portion of his pantaloons and part of his coat. After leaving these men the dog ran up Front st. at a rapid rate as far as the railroad crossings, where a little son of Mr. Burroughs, the sexton, was playing upon the platform. The dog perceiving the child attacked him and bit him several times upon the upper portion of his legs, making serious wounds. Mr. Burroughs, seeing the dog, ran to the assistance of his son, and when within a few feet of him the dog left the boy and jumped at Mr. B.'s throat, being bitten. Down the street he continued, followed by a large crowd armed with clubs, &c. While going along he came upon a man, and seizing the forefinger of his right hand, tore the flesh down in a serious manner. He also bit this man several times and tore his clothing. By this time the dog had got back to Wolford street and ran into his kennel when the officers came up and put several bullets into his head, which stopped his wild career.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[From the Balt. Sun of Thursday.]
The intelligence we have from the Army of the Potomac, although still of a conflicting and contradictory character, is sufficiently explicit to indicate that important events are about to transpire in Northern Virginia. It appears that on Monday a cavalry reconnaissance under General Gregg encountered a heavy force of Confederates at White Sulphur Springs, and was obliged to fall back after a severe engagement, in consequence of not being supported properly by the infantry. The Federal loss was about four hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. Another regiment on a reconnoitering expedition, on the same day, was nearly surrounded by the Confederates at Annsville, but succeeded in cutting their way out, and crossing the river into Fauquier county. Part of the army arrived from the front yesterday report heavy skirmishing to the right on Tuesday, while on the centre and left only occasional picket firing occurred. It was also reported that heavy artillery firing was heard during the morning in the direction of Warrenton Junction.

There were many rumors in circulation in the city yesterday of fighting in the vicinity of the Shenandoah, but no official information of any engagement was received. Scouts arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reporting no Confederates on the roads between that place and Winchester. The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are running as usual.

It is reported that there was some fighting on the railroad east of Memphis on the 11th instant. General Richardson, at the head of eighteen hundred Confederates, is encamped at Pontotoc, Miss., contemplating a raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Correspondents say that the frigate Ironsides was slightly damaged by the Confederates on Tuesday.

[From the Sun of Friday.]
The intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia is important. Quite a severe engagement took place on Wednesday near Bristol Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Confederates attacked a portion of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Warren, but were repulsed.

The Federal army captured a battery of artillery and a considerable number of forces being engaged. No further particulars are received. Bristol Station is four miles south of Manassas Junction, ten miles from the old Bull-Bull battle field, and thirty-one miles from Alexandria.—There was slight skirmishing along the front yesterday. It is not improbable that a grand battle will take place within the next twenty-four hours, as neither army seems inclined for a moment to retreat.

Since the above was written and in type a dispatch from headquarters came to hand containing a congratulatory order from Gen. Meade to the army, announcing that in the attack on the rear guard at Bristol Station, the Confederates were repulsed with a loss of a battery of five guns, two colors and four hundred and fifty prisoners. Federal casualties in the affair were small. The march of the army from that place to its present position, accomplished in the most perfect order and without loss of property, the Confederates being held in check at every point where they attempted a surprise or attack.

A Washington dispatch says it has been ascertained that the obstructions in Charleston harbor are of such a nature as not to be removed by any of the appliances now at the command of the Federal commanders, and are also of too formidable a character to justify an attempt to penetrate the harbor with the monitors.

The latest news from Chattanooga reports no excitement there. The Confederates do not appear to have renewed shelling Gen. Rosecrans's position. Their lines, however, extend along the south bank of the Tennessee, and the Federal supply trains are considerably annoyed by their sharpshooters, who pick off teamsters, mules and horses, in consequence of which most of the army supplies are carried over the mountain by pack mules.

A dispatch from Knoxville the 11th says that Gen. Bragg's advance is crossing the Hiwassee in considerable force. The Federal cavalry have fallen back from Calhoun to Sweetwater, and the Confederates entered Athens. The Confederate force in front of Gen. Burnside, formerly five thousand, has been increased by reinforcements to about eight thousand.

The Confederates made an attack on the Federal garrison at Collierville, Tenn., on Sunday last, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They succeeded however in destroying considerable property. The force of Confederate cavalry threatening the Memphis and Charleston railroad is estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand.

The Federal forces in Missouri came up to the Confederate soldiers, in Saline county, on Monday, and after a desperate fight of five hours defeated them with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and captured all their artillery and baggage, and a large number of prisoners.

[From the Sun of Saturday.]
A semi-official dispatch from Washington states that a body of the Confederates were seen on Thursday evening passing southward, opposite Buckburn's Ford, Bull Run. The Federal batteries opened fire upon them, and were kept at bay about half an hour, when the enemy disappeared. There was no other demonstration during the day. The Federal army is now in a perfectly secure position, and prepared to repel an attack. All was quiet yesterday.

Dispatches from Stevenson, Alabama, on Thursday, represent the state of affairs in Rosecrans's army as uninteresting.—Reports state that Gen. Bragg was falling back for want of succor from the country which he occupied. Gen. Wheeler was driven from Huntsville to the Tennessee river by a brigade of Federal cavalry and crossed it at Kinsale Shoals, Ala. There has been no hostile demonstration of the Confederates in front of Chattanooga since the 7th instant. The batteries on Lookout Mountain, and on the left, are silent, and the works on Mission Ridge have been evacuated. It is reported that the Confederates are building pontoon bridges, indicative of a flank movement to dislodge Gen. Rosecrans from his position. There has been no communication with Gen. Burnside for several days. Gen. Longstreet has superseded Gen. Polk in command of the Trans-Mississippi army corps, and it is reported that Gen. Johnston is to assume supreme command in front of Chattanooga.

LATEST.—Monday, 9 A. M.—It is reported that the Rebels are crossing into Maryland at Edwards's Ferry.

Greek Fire Again Thrown into Charleston.—The Boston Herald has a letter from the town of Charleston, S. C., which says: "Last evening Gen. Gillman sent one of his 'Greek Fire' shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours."

There will be warm work here ere this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime to put a stop to the grand work. All things are ready.

Dash into Port Hudson.—The Richmond Whig of the 7th inst., states that it was reported at Meridian, Mississippi, that the Confederate cavalry made a dash into Port Hudson not long ago, capturing some fifty men and some Americans of African descent," left there to be sent to the post, spiked the guns, laid violent hands upon divers and sundry good things in the provision line, did all the damage they could, and returned whence they came without molestation.

Six Years Old and Safe.—The friends of Curtin and the Union who have left this city and vicinity during the past week or two, for the purpose of voting the Union ticket, number over nine thousand, exclusive of soldiers.—Wash. Chronicle.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WOOD!—We are very much in want of Wood. Will not a few of our country friends supply us with the much-needed article soon? We should esteem it a favor.

CONSECRATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.—We learn that the consecration of the Cemetery will take place on the 19th of November next, when it is expected an immense concourse of people, probably fifty thousand, will be present to participate in the ceremonies.

Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver the dedicatory address. President Lincoln will also be present and participate in the ceremonies. An ode or dirge prepared by the distinguished poet Longfellow is to be sung, besides other ceremonies. The National Brass Band will be in attendance from Washington, besides bands of music from other States. The Governors of all the loyal States are expected to be in attendance. Also the members of the Cabinet of the United States and the foreign Ministers, besides many other distinguished personages. The Marshal of the district of Columbia will have charge of the civil, and Major General Caldwell of the military, portion of the procession, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Arrangements we learn will be made with all the railroad companies to accommodate those who may wish to leave Gettysburg for Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, or elsewhere, the same evening after the celebration. The most extensive preparations have been made in every respect. It is expected this will be one of the most imposing and interesting occasions ever witnessed in the United States.

THE DEAD ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.—The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burial ground, which is being prepared by the several States interested, for their reception and proper burial. All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this Soldiers' Cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention.

After the bodies are removed to this Cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

DAVID WILES,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna.

The papers throughout all the States will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

Rev. T. P. Bucher, for several years Pastor of the German Reformed Church in this place, took his departure, on Tuesday last, for Dayton, Ohio, where he has accepted a call. Mr. Bucher labored acceptably and successfully here, and we doubt not that he will do so in the West. Beloved by his people, respected by the entire community—a able, high-souled and truly pious—his departure is universally regretted.

Mr. Bucher's charge was composed of the churches in Gettysburg, at Flier's and Mark's. During his four years and two months' ministry, there were additions to the church, by confirmation and certificates, of 236 members.—He baptized 224, married 38 couples, and officiated at 131 funerals. The Gettysburg Church has been repaired and beautified under his supervision. We believe the charge now consists of the Church here at Mark's, Flier's having been attached to the Ardenville charge.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—A grand rally of the Democracy took place at the public house of J. E. Smith, at Mount Rock, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. It was organized as follows:

President, John Lynch.
Vice Presidents, Lewis Will, H. J. Kahn, Francis Smith, Capt. J. E. Miller, Capt. T. Brady, Wm. Rader, Joseph Chalk, Andrew Strassburg, Lieut. Wm. C. Beck, Andrew Kuhn, Lieut. W. N. Sanders, Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Pius Smith.

Secretaries, A. J. Bowers, Jacob Kunk, David Lawrence, Samuel Jenkins, Dr. E. F. Schaefer, John Lilly, Esq., John Walter, Marcellus Cronin.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. McSherry, Dr. W. C. Stem, Dr. D. S. Peffer, W. A. Duncan, Esq., and H. J. Stahle, when it adjourned with loud and prolonged cheers.

DR. SWEET'S
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
BRUISES, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS,
RAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND
SCALDS, PILES, HADACHE,
AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND
NERVOUS DISORDERS.

all of which it is a speedy and certain
cure, and never fails. This Liniment is pre-
pared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet,
of Detroit, the famous bone setter, and has
been in his practice for more than twenty
years with the most astonishing success.

Alleviator of Pain. It is unrivaled
in its action upon the public, of which
no skeptic may be convinced by a
trial.

Liniment will cure rapidly and radical-
ly all Rheumatic Disorders of every kind,
and the cause of many others that have
been neglected.

Neuralgia. It will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of **Migraine** in a few minutes and is warranted to do it.

Rheumatism also will it cure instantly.

Nervous Debility and General Lassitude from imprudence or excess, this is but a smooth tongue and a failing remedy, it goes directly up in the nervous tissue, it soothes and revivifies the system, and reverts to elasticity and vigor.

Hemorrhoids.—As an external remedy, we think it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every one of this distressing complaint should try it, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will *radically* cure.

Stomachic and Sore Throat are sometimes

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Principal Natural Bone Setter,
Sheridan Sweet of Connecticut is known

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s immediately and was never known to fail.
r. Sweet's Infallible Liment cures acute
iate relief to Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
r. Sweet's Infallible Liment cures Tooth-
ain, instantly.

r. Sweet's Infalible Liniment cures Cuts
Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.
r. Sweet's Infalible Liniment is the best
remedy for Sores in the known world.
r. Sweet's Infalible Liniment has been
known to cure millions of people, and it

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment is truly a

Dr. Sweet's Liniment is for sale by
Drugists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.
TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE
MENT, as an external remedy, is without
equal, and will alleviate pain more speedily
than any other preparation. For all Rheu-

and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Burns, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and virtul strengthening properties, excite the wonder and a astonishment of all who have a chance to try it. Put on your shoes and come

er gives it a trial. Over one thousand cures of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all
cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains,
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certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches,

age, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated

EVERY HORSE OWNER

ould have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will actually prevent those formidable diseases, which all horses are liable to, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly useless.

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INFALLIBLE LISTENER,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly
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